THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

LANDS FOR SALE,

In the District of St. Charles, Territory of Upper Louisiana.

The undersigned has for Sale the following Tracts of Land:

No.	of arpens.	No.	of arpens.
1	374	8	226
2	287	9	520
3	312	10	440
4	235	11	333
5	330	12	457
6	210	13	420
7	217	14	300

Most of them contain a part prairie and a part of well timbered land, situated near the Dardenne river, on which are saw and grist mills, in a settled part, about 5 miles from the Missouri, and 12 miles from St. Charles. For further particulars apply to J. A. TABASCON, at Louisville, A. BEELEN, at Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

A. RUTGERS.

FOR SALE.

Two excellent New York made
COPPER STILLS,
with Pewter Worms, in compleat order, well worthy the attention of any person who may be desirous of establishing a distillery; the one containing 240 gallons, and the other 80 gallons, with large heads. Apply to JAMES PATTERSON, Coffee Mill Maker and Lock Smith, near the corner of Fourth in Wood street, who constantly has on hand a large and general assortment of Hardware, Coffee Mills, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, 12th Nov. 1811.

Boarding and Lodging

GENTLEMEN and Ladies may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, at the new building next door to Mr Woolman Gibson's, at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, where every necessary attention will be paid to those who may apply.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13, 1811.

PROSPECTUS
OF A WEEKLY PUBLICATION,
CALLED
THE PIONEER,
TO CONSIST OF A
Series of Papers,
Literal, Critical, Literary, Moral, and Theological.

BY THE REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

TERMS OF THE PIONEER.

1. It shall be printed on a fine royal paper, duodecimo, and with a handsome new type.

2. A number consisting of twelve pages, shall be issued weekly, composing at the end of each half year, a neat volume of 312 pages. Price to subscribers, one dollar fifty cents.

3. Subscribers shall engage a series of essays for not less than six months.

4. The price of each volume shall be paid on the delivery of the first number.

5. Each number shall be distributed to the subscribers in town, soon as it comes from the press, and shall be forwarded to the country, as the subscribers may direct, at their expence and risk.

6. The first Essay shall be published so soon as a competent number of subscribers can be had to defray the expences of the publication.

☞ Literary friends are requested to contribute their aid, in what, it is hoped, they will pronounce a laudable attempt to cultivate society. They will have the goodness to post-pay whatever communications they may make through the medium of the post-office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*
The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,
A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Mulatto Woman, a slave for life; she is turned of 30 years of age, strong, healthy and active, and is an excellent Cook. For particulars apply to E. CARR, in Fourth Street, between Market and Ferry Streets.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND
Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23. 1811.

J. T. TURNER,
From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladie and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, for a few weeks four doors north of Mr. M'Cullough's Inn, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence. an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one-third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER*, on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 181[illegible]. 5t

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Melancholy Scene in the town of Brewster, County of Barnstable.—On the 26th instant captain Chillingsworth Foster, jun. aged about 41 years departed this life; on the same day Benjamin Bangs, esq. of Harwich with Mr. Scotto Berry, of the same place, called at the house of the deceased, for the payment of a sum of about one hundred and 30 dolls. due said Bangs, and requested the father of the deceased to give him his security; said Banks well knowing the parent to be in low circumstances and about 75 years old, and the mother about the same age. The father refused to comply, stating his inability to answer so a great a demand, without suffering immediate distress. The said Bangs then declared that if he did not comply, it was in his power to arrest the body of the deceased. The father still refused, and Bangs left the house, and a most distressed one it was, this being the last son, out of three, left these aged parents, the other two being lost at sea, or died abroad.

The Monday following was appointed to have the deceased buried: when Col. Jonathan Snow appeared as Sheriff, with a writ to serve on the body. Here the melancholy scene commenced, as part of the relations being assembled, with the aged parents convulsed in sorrow;—no one can paint their feelings but those who have children, and are denied them the right of Christian burial—The usual ceremonies on such occasions were however performed, and appropriate prayer was delivered by the Reved. John Simpkins, and the funeral procession formed and proceeded with the corpse about one and a half mile, and very near to the spot of the grave, when the said Sheriff arrested the coffin, without any service on the body, and it was set down in the middle of the highway, nearly abreast of said Bang's dwelling house, and forbid proceeding any further. A large company who followed, with mourners, soon after retired, and left the officer in charge of the body. After laying in this situation for some time, one of the grand jurors ordered it out of the *high road*; this was complied with by the Sheriff, by placing it under the window of the said Bangs, and about sunset still further removed it into Bangs dwelling house. By this inhuman proceeding, the aged parents were deprived of seeing their last and only son buried, together with the widow of the deceased and five children. So distressing a scene never was witnessed in this place, and perhaps not in the most barbarous nations. Between seven and eight of the clock, the same evening, the body was buried by a few individuals, and by the consent of the said Benjamin Bangs esq. after he had inflicted all the wounds he could on the feelings of the poor grey-headed parents and their relations. J. CROSBY.

From a late London paper.

The following is an account of the wars between England and France, with the terms of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1110, and which continued two years.—1141, one year.—1161, twenty-five years.—1201, fifteen years.—1224, nineteen years.—1294, five years.—1339, twenty-one years.—1368, fifty-two years.—1422, forty-nine years.—1492, one month.—1512, two years.—1521, six years.—1549, one year.—1557, two years.—1562, two years.—1627, two years.—1666, one year.—1689, ten years.—1702, eleven years.—1744, four years.—1756, seven years.—1776 seven years.—1793, nine years.—And lastly in 1803, which still subsists, making within a period of 600 years, 256 years of war.

Sketch of the Character of
GENERAL EATON,
who died at Brimfield, Massachusetts, June 4, 1811.

A passion for military fame, stimulated Gen. Eaton at a very early age, to volunteer as a soldier in the revolutionary war, at the close of which he was a sergeant in the Connecticut line, and then about nineteen years of age. The disbandment of the American army closed all doors to him for the indulgence of his favourite pursuit. About the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, or a little after, he acted as clerk to the house of assembly of the state of Vermont; he applied for and obtained a commission in the little army, which was raised immediately after the organization of the federal government. In 1794, he was stationed at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the year following marched from thence as Captain Eaton, to a station on the southern frontiers of Georgia; where, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Major Seagrove, he left the army, and solicited employment abroad, and accepted the appointment of Consul at Tunis. At Tunis, Captain Eaton became acquainted with the former Bashaw of Tripoli, who had been most unjustly deposed by a younger brother. Hostilities taking place about this time, between the United States and the reigning Bashaw of Tripoli, in consequence of the detention of one of our ships of war, and the enslavement of our citizens, Captain Eaton returned to the United States, and projected his bold enterprise of restoring the deposed Bashaw, and of rescuing our hardy tars from Tripolitan bondage. Government having furnished him with resources, and a discretionary power, he sailed for Egypt in search of the ex-Bashaw. After much hazard and fatigue, Capt. Eaton found him and communicated the scope of his enterprise. The ex-Bashaw, after much solicitation, embraced the proposals, and with the followers of his fortune there, together with the handful of Americans which Captain Eaton brought with him, commenced a march across the desert for *Africa Profpria* After a tedious and almost unprecedented march across the desart, General Eaton with his little army arrived before *Derne*, a strong fortified town on the frontier of Tripoli, and in the possession of the reigning Bashaw, which place the General carried by assault. This success on the part of General Eaton, produced a suspension of hostilities, and enabled Tobias Lear, esq. (the notorious, if not the infamous favourite of Thomas Jefferson) then Consul General for the states of Barbary, to negociate a peace; which relieved our citizens from Tripolitan bondage, but which at the same time, was so contrived, as to rob General Eaton of his laurels, and to deprive the ex-Bashaw of the hope of a speedy restoration of his patrimonial territory. He had pledged himself to the deposed Bashaw, on the faith of the government of the U. States, to restore him to the possession of his Tripolitan territory, provided that he would support the attempt himself, with all the means in his power. And General Eaton believing this object to have been defeated through malice and envy of Consul Lear, which, united to the ill-treatment he otherwise conceived he had received from government, produced such a state of despondency, that the General is said literally to have died the "victim of sensibility."

Instance of Magnanimity.

A very few years ago, Abdulkader, an African prince, without any shadow of justice, invaded the neighbouring territory of Damal, another prince of Africa; and with a professed design to take away his life. Damal partly by stratagem, and partly by a most heroic conduct, defeated the invading army, and took Abdulkader himself a prisoner. When the royal captive was brought before him in irons and thrown on the ground, the magnanimous Damel, instead of setting his foot upon his neck, and stabbing him with a spear according to custom in such cases, addressed him as follows: "Abdulkader, answer me this question; if the chance of war had placed me in your situation and you in mine, how would you have treated me?" Abdulkader replied with great firmness; "I would have thrust my spear into your heart, and I know that a similar fate awaits me." "Not so," said Damel, "my spear is indeed red with the blood of your subjects killed in battle, and I could now give it a deeper stain by dipping it in your blood; but this would not build up my towns, nor bring to life the thousands that fell in the wood. I will not kill you in cool blood, but I will retain you as my slave, until I perceive that your presence in your own kingdom will be no longer dangerous to your neighbours, and then I will consider of the proper way of disposing of you."

Damel accordingly retained his royal captive, and kept him to work as a slave about three months, and then, at the request of Abdulkader's subjects, he restored him to his kingdom! This noble conduct of Damel was celebrated by the African seers, and was the subject of the songs of the singing men and singing women.

TWELFTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday November 11.

The following Members form the several standing Committees viz.

Committee of ways and Means.

Messrs. Bacon, Cheves, Smilie, Bibb, Burwell, Johnson and Pitkin.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Messrs. Newton, Lownds, Mitchill, M'Kim, Tallmage, Seybert & Tallman.

Committee of Claims.

Messrs. Basset, Butler, Shaw, Brown, Moseley, Standford and Archer.

Committee of Public Lands.

Messrs. Morrow, M'Kee, Gold, Breckenridge Blackledge, Boyd, and Smith of Pennsyl.

Committee for the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Lewis, Ringold, Piper, Pearson, Baker, Stow, and Ormsby.

Committee of Revisal and unfinished Business.

Messrs. Seybert, Jackson and Ely.

Committee of Accounts.

Messrs. Turner Blount and Little.

Committee of the appointment of the Representation.

Messrs. Dawson, Williams, Grundy, Hall, (of N. Hampshire,) Quincey, Potter, Mosely, Strong, Porter, Condit, Milnor, Wright, Ridgeley, Alston, Bibb, Morrow and M'Kee.

Committee of Post Offices, and Post Roads.

Messrs. Rhea, Porter, Lyle, Dinsmoor, Taggert, Potter, Law, Chittendon, Hufty, Ridgeley, Kent, Sheffey, King, Earle, Hall, (of Georgia) Desha and Morrow.

Petitions were presented from merchants of Philadelphia, N. York, Boston, New-Haven, &c. stating that they had ordered hardware and other goods from Great Britain, a considerable part of which were wanted for our domestic manufactures, such as wire, &c. which had been got ready for exportation, but which could not be shipped on account of the President's proclamation; that these goods were stored in that country or in Canada, at their risk and expence, and praying for leave to import the same.—The petitions were severally referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Reed presented the petition of the owners of the ship Mary and schr. Oceana, which had been taken under the Berlin and Milan decrees since the issuing of the President's proclamation declaring those decrees to be repealed, praying for relief,—referred to the committee of Commerce and manufactures.

The petition of Samuel Hanson, of this city, praying for compensation for his services while employed in the Navy Department [presented at the last session] was on motion, referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Bacon called foe the consideration of a resolution laid upon the table on Friday, to instruct the committee of claims to enquire into the expediency of repealing or suspending the operation of the [illegible] of limitation, in certain cases, which was taken up and agreed to.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the Comptroller of the treasury, which was read and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, the memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Indiana territory, praying for the people of that country, an extention of the time of payment of purchase money for the publicl ands, &c. was referred to the committee on public lands.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, November 12.

Mr. Smilie said, that it was high time the President's message should be taken into consideration. He therefore moved that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, for the purpose of taking it up The house accordingly went in into committee of the whole Mr. Bibb in the chair.

Mr. Smilie then offered the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to our foreign relations, be referred to a select committee.

2. Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the measures of public defence demanded by the present crises, be referred to a select committee.

3. Resolved, That so much of the President's message ar relates to the revenue, and to the provisions necessary for the ensuing year, be referred to the committee of ways and means.

4. Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to evasions and infractions of the non-intercourse law, be referred to the committe of commerce and manufactures.

5. Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to foreign licencies, and to the protection of manufactures and navigation, be referred to the committe of commerce and manufactures.

6. Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the Spanish American colonies, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dawson thought the second resolution embraced too much. He wished to know whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) intended to place every subject connected with military and naval defence before the committee?

Mr. Smilie said it was. All those subjects had been before one commit-

tee during the revolutionary war.

After some debate the resolutions were agreed to, and the committee rose and reported them. After the committee rose,

Mr. D. R. Williams moved to amend the second resolution, so as to refer that part of the President's message relative to filling up the ranks, prolonging the enlistment of regular troops, and to an auxiliary force, be referred to a select committee.—Agreed to.

Mr. Bibb moved further to amend the resolution, so as to embrace the subject of the militia generally.

Mr. Dawson proposed the following additional resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That those parts of the President's message relative to the naval force and to the defence of our maritime frontiers, be referred to a select committee.

The two following resolutions were also offered by Mr. Bacon, and adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and providing munitions of war, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to Indian affairs, be referred to a select committee.

After considerable confusion, the house then adjourned, (3 o'clock.)

Wednesday Novem. 13.

Messrs. King and Quincey presented petitions from the merchants of Baltimore and Boston, praying liberty to import certain British goods, referred to the committee of commerce, and manufactures.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Thomas and John Clifford, of Philadelphia, and Charles Wirgman of Baltimore [reimbursing certain duties on copper illegally exacted from them.] Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Blackledge obtained leave of absence until Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Gold, Resolved, That a committee, of 3 members, be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more convenient taking recognizance and bail in cases depending in the courts of the U. States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the house a memorial from Matthew Lyon, of Kentucky, praying a reimbursement of the fine exacted from him under the sedition law for seditious publications, and remuneration for sufferings while imprisoned.

Mr. New moved that the memorial be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Randolph, seconded that motion, and moved further, that the said committee be instructed to inquire whether any & what prosecutions have been instituted for libels in the courts of the United States, under the sedition and common law, and to report what provisions are necessary for securing the freedom of speech and of the press.—Mr. Rand. spoke at some length in support of his motion, contending that there was nothing to prevent the present or any other Congress from re-enacting the sedition law. He observed, that when, at the close of the Federal administration, he heard a member of Congress from S. Carolina [Mr. Harper] in an elegant strain of declamation, intreating the majority to re-enact that law, in order to protect themselves from those who were coming into power, and from the operation of the common law (by which the truth could not be given in evidence) he could not believe the man was sincere; but experience, said Mr. Randolph had proved that the prediction was two well founded.

The memorial was referred to a committee of 7 members.

Mr. Bacon asked and obtained leave to be excused from serving on the committe of foreign relations [yesterday appointed.]

Mr. M'Kim presented a petition from James H. M'Culloch, collector of the port of Baltimore, praying for additional compensation for his services.—Referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Basset the petition of the heirs of Beaumarchais was again referred to the committee of claims.

On motion of Mr. Condit, Resolved. That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the manufacture of Iron, either by protecting impost duties, or by prohibiting the importation of Castings, bar-iron, brads, nails, &c. with leave to report by bill.

CHESAPEAKE AFFAIR SETTLED.

A message was received from the President.

MESSAGE

To Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress copies of a correspondence between the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the Secretary of State relative to the aggression committed by a British ship of war on the U. States frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen that the subject of difference between the two countries, is terminated by an offer of reparation which has been acceded to.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 13 1811.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Oct 30, 1811.

SIR,

I had already the honor to mention to you that I came to this country furnished with instructions from his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May, between the United States ship President and his majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before his majesty's government seemed to shew that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American commodore

A court of enquiry however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held by order of the president of the United States, on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance, as due to the friendship subsisting between the two states. I have now the honor to acquaint you that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which his royal highness has commanded me to propose to the United States' government, and only wait to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c.

FROM MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Oct. 31, 1811.

SIR,

I have just had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the 11th inst. relative to the court of enquiry, which was the subject of it, is viewed by you in the favorable light which you have stated

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make in consequence of that comunication, has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it whenever you may think proper to communicate them. Permit me to add, that the pleasure of finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented, if they should be introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced, on my part, with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MR FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1811.

SIR,

In pursuance of the orders which I have received from his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—First that I am instructed to repeat to the American government the prompt disavowal made by his majesty (and recited in Mr. Erskine's note of April 17, 1809 to Mr. Smith), on being apprized of the unauthorised act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recal from an highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of his majesty's disapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authorised to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of his royal highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men who in consequence of admiral Berkley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, to the vessel from which they were taken; or if that ship should be no longer in commission, to such seaport of the United States as the American government may name for the purpose

Thirdly, that I am also authorised to offer to the American government a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions, I can assure you, sir, are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable
James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 12, 1811.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st November and to lay it before the president.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate the Chesapeake, should have been so long delayed, nor could the translation of the offending officer from one command to another, be regarded as constituting a part of a reparat on otherwise satisfactory; considering however the existing circumstances of the case, and the early and amicable attention paid to it by his royal highness the Prince regent, the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letter, and in so doing your government will, I am persuaded, see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the president has been actuated.

The officer commanding the Chesapeake, now lying in the harbor of Boston will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship.

I have the honour, &c.

JAS. MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c

Another message was received from the President, communicating the result of the late Census, which was referred to the committtee on the subject.

Mr. Randolph laid on the table the following resolution, which he said he should call up at some further day:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether the monies drawn from the treasury since the 3d of March, 1801, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for

The following gentlemen have been named upon the select committees appointed yesterday:

Committee of *Foreign Relations.*—Messrs. Porter, Calhoun, Grundy, Smilie, Randolph, Harper, Key, Desha and Sever.

On the army &c.—Messrs. Williams Wright, Macon, Nelson, Stow, Maxwell and Tallmadge.

On the Naval Force &c. Messrs. Cheeves, Newton, Milnor, Quincey, Cook, M'Kim, and Fisk.

On the Spanish American Colinies. Messrs. Mitchell, Bibb, Blackledge, Taggart, Champion, Butler, & Shaw.

On the Manufacturing of *Cannon and Small Arms.* &c.—Messrs. Seybert, Little, Goodwin, Tracy & Sturges.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs.——M'Kee, Sevier, Morrow, Sheffey, and Brown.

Thursday, Novem. 14.

Mr———, presented a petition, from sundry Merchants of New-York, praying to be refunded certain duties on copper. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Burwell, presented a petition from Larkin Smith, collector of the port of Norfolk, praying for additional compesation. Referred to the committee of ways and weans.

Mr. Rhea reported a bill providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana. Referred to the committee of the whole on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Basset, Resolved, That a committee (of 7) be appointed to prepare and report such rules and orders as are proper for the government of the house.

Mr.———presented a petition from captain John Burnham, praying indemnification for his sufferings while a prisoner in Algiers. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Rhea offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table: Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the culture of hemp and the manufacture of hempen goods, either by protecting duties, or prohibiting the importation of hemp and goods manufactured from it.

Mr. Johnson moved that when the house adjourn, they adjourn till Monda.—Lost.

The house adjourned half past 12.

Friday, Novem .15.

Messrs. Bassett and Butler were on motion, excused from serving on the committee of claims.

Mr. Rhea introduced a resolution which lies on the table, that the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the laws of the United States over those states and territories where the Indian title is not extinguished, so far as to subject the white inhabitants there residing to those laws.

Mr. Quincey presented the petition of Aaron Baldwin, a merchant of Boston, praying for a remission of penalties incurred for an involuntarily breach of the non-importation law—referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house resumed the consideration of a resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Rhea for the encouragement of the manufacturing of coarse cloaths from hemp and flax—it was amended, on motion of Mr. M'Kim, so as to include cotton—which was again ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Milnor, after a number of very pertinent remarks, introduced the following resolution. That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any and what amendments are necessary to the laws of the U. States, for the protection of American seamen, which was adopted, and a committee of five appointed.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, it was resolved, that when the house adjourn—it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The house at 1 0'clock adjourned.

On Thursday last the Senate sat with closed doors nearly all the time they were in session—executive nominations were probably before them.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 29, 1811.

The following Important Intelligence of a BATTLE between the Troops under the command of Gov. Harrison, and the Indians under the Prophet, was received by the western mail of Sunday evening last, and early next morning was issued in a handbill from this office. We now publish it in the Gazette for the information of those of our subscribers who have not seen the handbill.

LOUISVILLE, (Ken.) Nov. 15.

We stop the press to announce the Important intelligence brought by Dr. John M. Scott, who arrived this evening directly from Vincennes. This gentleman has politely favoured us with the following particulars, of a BATTLE between the Troops under Gov. Harrison, and the Indians.—Captain Dubois of Vincennes, arrived at that place express from the Governor, states, that on the 7th instant, the Prophet and his party, consisting of about 700 Indians, after professing friendship on the 6th in the evening, that they would the next morning come into the camp of Governor Harrison with a white flag, and take him by the hand in friendship, made an attack on his army about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and continued the battle until 6, when they were put to flight. There were left dead on the ground about 50 or 60 Indians, with some wounded; it is supposed they suffered considerably in their wounded, but the number is not known, as the Indians are in the habit of carrying them off together with as many of their dead as possible.

The Governor sustained an injury as report says, of about 120. Some say there were 160 or 70 killed and wounded.

The Governor in a letter to Doctor Scott states, that among the killed were Col. A. Owen of Shelby county, Ken. aid to the Governor, Col. Joseph H. Daviess, of Lexington, Col. Isham White, formerly the United States agent of the Saline Salt Works, Capt. S. Spencer, of Corrydon, (I. T.) and his two subalterns, Captain Warrick, Thomas Randolph, Esq. and Mr. Mahon of Vincennes—That the Prophet's town was burnt on the morning of the 8th instant, the corn, amounting as was supposed to be 5000 bushels, taken or destroyed—that he expected to commence his march on the 9th to Vincennes, but it would be slow on account of the wounded, and the precautions necessary to prevent annoyance from the enemy. Captain Dubois reports, that Captain Berry was also killed in the engagement—that the troops under the Governor's command behaved with great bravery. Too much cannot be said in favour of Col. Boyd's regiment of regulars, and Major Floyd's detachment, who sustained the heat of the action, and acquitted themselves like heroes. Indeed, the whole army did wonders, considering the disadvantages under which they laboured; for an attack was not contemplated by the troops generally, after the professions made by the Indian Chiefs on the 6th—That Col. Daviess lived nine hours after the action, and that Capt. Bane of the regular troops, was not dead, but expected to die every moment, from his wounds—that the Gov. received a shot through his hat, which scratched the skin on the side of his head, and his horse wounded. Judge Taylor, of Jeffersonville, by the side of the Gov. had his horse killed, which fell on him, and he remained in that situation until relieved by a person pulling the horse off him.

It will be particularly noticed, that the troops under Gov. Harrison did not exceed the number of the Indians at the time of the engagement, he having been obliged to leave troops at different forts on his way up.

Another account says "The army of the governor had lain for 3 days within two hundred yards of the Prophets town—the Indians were there in readiness for battle—but they were not attacked—the administration had forbiden an attack to be made. The Governor had not the permission to act as circumstances and the occasion should dictate. It was in vain that Col. Davies, urged the propriety of attacking the Indians in open day and thus at once effecting the object of the Campaign and securing them from nocturnal incursion, and consequent slaughter. The governor could not transcend his instructions. The Indians made overtures of adjustment. The administration had sent out an army to TREAT,—not to fight.

On the morning of the 7th they were to bring to the Governor's camp the White Flag, and settle the differences. On that fatal morning at 4 o'clock, the Indians having (strange to tell) without exciting alarm, put to death the picket guards (in all 36 men) made their attack upon the Governors army in their tents. It was said that colonel Daviesss charged with the thickest ranks and displayed such valour as under happier auspices might have been greatly serviceable to his country. But his efforts were unavailing. He received three balls in his breast, and fell from his horse. He expired in about nine hours."

The only intelligence received since the above, is the following paragraph from the Frankfort (Ken.) Argus of the 20th inst.

"In addition to the above," we understand by a gentleman (Col. W——) who passed through this place to day, that it has been ascertained that the killed, wounded and missing of Gov. Harrison's party in the late engagement with the Indians, is six hundred and seventy nine men!"

Col. Isaac Meason, of Fayette county, in this state, has lately erected Saltworks near Connell'sville, which makes 150 bushels of salt a week. We are told that he intends enlarging the works as he finds he will have water sufficient to produce at least one hundred bushels a day.

RUMOUR.—It is reported, and we believe it originates from a source which may be depended on, that Mr. Giles has shewn symptoms of opposition to executive will, by opposing the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Monroe as secretary of state, recently made by the President to the senate. The subject has been referred to a select committee.

Mr. Duvall, the present comptroller of the treasury, and Mr. Story of Massachusetts, have been nominated to fill the vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the non-acceptance of J. Q. Adams, and the death of Mr. Chase.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A letter from the neighbourhood of Washington, mentions, that Mr. Gi—— has ventured to ridicule the president's message—that he said "he never thought much of Madison's messages, and he thought less of this than any of the preceding: as for war, he thought it more than childish to talk about it; he knew it to be a mere fetch, we have not the means of carrying it on—nor does Madison mean or desire war measures." If this be so, how egregiously has his party been deceived by poor Madison! But it coincides with what we have repeatedly suggested to his hollow and deceitful policy. Happily, however, the stratagem is nearly worn out, and will soon be inapplicable to circumstances, as hitherto have favoured it.

The French part of his supporters must needs become outrageous at the game he has been playing, after they find him out.—*Balt. Fed. Rep.*

Extract of a letter from Fort Stoddard dated October 15

"Two companies marched hence the 25th ult. for the purpose of cutting a road through to Georgia. Two others march on the 15th inst. to cut another to Tennessee. Troops will march from Tennessee and Georgia to meet these parties.

On the 11th instant we experienced a dreadful storm of wind and rain. It commenced in the morning with light squalls and light eastwardly winds. At twelve o'clock, the wind changed to the N. W. and it blew and rained harder than I ever witnessed before. But few in the world probably ever experienced so terrible a storm. The roofs were blown off the houses and sheds in the cantonment except three or four. Large trees were twisted off or blown up by the roots. A large tree fell directly across the two rooms of Captain Gaine's company and crushed every thing before it. The most surprising, there was a small apartment partitioned off in the room, in which there were seven men, and this was the only place not crushed. During the storm we had no person hurt.

The troops have been very sickly this season. We have at this time 70 on the sick report.

Daring Villany.—A [illegible] watermen robbed a [illegible] New-York in June last [illegible] knocked him down, tied, and [illegible]

on board the privateer La Vengeance—which put to sea immediately on a cruize. On the 15th or 16th of August they sent him ashore at New Orleans without any money. The cause assigned by the villains for this attrocious conduct was, "that some of the crew had overheard him in a porter house, when he called them a pack of pirates, and now they meant to convince him by a short cruize that they were clever fellows." [*Whig.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of New-York, dated St. Alban's, Vermont, Nov. 6, to his brother in New-York.

"On Sunday last, as two men were returning from Montreal, in a boat with eight bushels of salt, which they had purchased with grain (not being able to pay money) they were hailed and pursued by the custom house officers, and ordered to deliver up their boat and property; this they refused, but offered to give up half of the salt, as they were under actual necessity for the remainder, to salt their provisions, and none could be procured in this side of the lines. The officers insisted on the whole. The men told them they could not deliver up the whole, unless they were taken, and that would depend upon the best rowers. The officer then ordered his men to fire, which they did and killed one of the men, the shot went through, the hat of the other.

The salt was then seized, and with the murdered man hove into the other boat. Nothing has been done about it, except that the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder. Yesterday I was at the funeral in the town, and it was truly a melancholy sight. The people appear much exasperated on the occasion.

From the Connecticut Courant.

LET US ALONE. The celebrated Colbert, who was the French king's prime minister, once demanded of a body of French merchants, what he should do to benefit their trade; and he received this laconic answer, "Let us alone."

These three words would give a political text, on which a whole volume might be written.

Trade, in order to do well, must be left free as water. To hamper it with unnecessary regulations and restrictions is the certain way to destroy it. The merchant knows his own business; for it has been the study of his life. He has as good right honestly to carry on his own business in his own way, as the farmer or the mechanic: And if his plans of business are compulsively overruled, thwarted and deranged, he suffers by it, both as to his rights and interest, as much as the farmer would, were he directed by law in the whole management of his farm,

Adam Smith, in his enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, very justly says, "The Statesman who should attempt to direct private people in what manner they ought to employ their industry, would not only load himself with a most unnecessary attention, but assume an authority which could safely be trusted, not only to no single person, but to no council or senate whatever, and which would no where be so dangerous as in the hands of a man who had folly and presumption enough to think himself fit to exercise it." Yet evident and glaring as this folly appears to plain common sense, there is an unaccountable disposition to persist in it, notwithstanding all the experience the world has had of its pernichious effects. Men, whose manner of life has utterly estranged them from the knowledge of commercial matters, when once they get into the councils of a nation, think themselves able to manage the business of merchants a great deal better than they can manage it themselves.

As our federal government was framed and adopted with peculiar view to the security and extension of commerce, it was reasonable to be expected that it would have afforded efficient means for protecting commerce, if not compietely, yet at least to a considerable extent. This too was the more to be expected inasmuch as trade has been taxed with the whole amount that has gone to the support of government and the payment of the public debt. It surely never entered into the hearts of the framrs of our federal constitution, of the people who chearfully adopted it, that any administration acting under this constitution would withhold all protection from trade, and at the same time burthen it with an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. And least of all could it have entered into their hearts that any administration would be so plunged into the depths of folly and madness, as not only to withhold protection from trade, but embarrass and distress it by every possible means. Yet so it is. The American commerce is placed between the upper and the nether milstone; between the deathful gripe of foreign oppression and that of our own government: nor is it easy to tell which of the two has squeezed it the hardest.

Suppose our President and both houses of Congress, four years ago had come to a resolution of the following purport, and faithfully stuck to it ever since. "Resolved that, henceforward, we will have nothing to do about Commerce, except to take ourselves such part of its income as we shall think meet, for our own emolument and to our own disposal. For the rest, we will leave the American commerce to shift for itself. We will neither protect it, on the one hand, nor restrain it on the other; we will neither bless it nor curse it." Had this been said and done (strange as such a resolve and such conduct would seem) the American commerce would have been not near so bad off, as it actually has been. For in spite of all that France could do, it might have been carried on with Great Britain and all its dependencies, with Spain and Portugal, with the East Indies, with China, with South America, with a great many islands of the sea: and indeed with more than half the commercial world: and it might be carried on to this vast extent now, if our government would only let it alone.

When the French merchants aforementioned said to Colbert "Let us alone." They could not mean that he should give no protection to their trade: they only meant that he should not meddle with its concerns, by any attempts to restrain it or direct its operations. But with our country things are come to such a pass, that the merchants, rather than suffer what they do, would thank the administrators of government, if they would let them alone altogether; if they would say to them, "Go shift for yourselves; trade where you can, at your own peril you shall be left unprotected, on the one hand, and, on the other at liberty to send your ships whithersoever you please——allowing us such a percentage on your homeward bound cargoes as we shall see fit to demand."

SALEM, Nov. 12—The Supreme Judicial Court continues in session in this town. On Friday last commenced the trial of the interesting and celebrated cause respecting the late Mrs. Norris's Will. The most able and eloquent counsel are retained on each side. Messrs. Prescot and Otis are employed by the Legatees, and Messrs. Putnam and Dexter for the heirs at law. An immense amount of property, nearly 200,000 dollars depends upon the decision of the question. Among the legacies is one of 30,000 to the Divinity College at Andover, and another of 30,000 for the support of Missionaries to Assia.—The question disputed is the soundness of the mind of the Lady at the time of making the Will Much testimony has been heard: the Court was occupied all Saturday and yesterday upon the hearing. A large concourse of Auditors, attended the trial.

NORFOLK, Nov. 4.

Walker's packet left this yesterday for Baltimore, with upwards of 300,000 dollars in specie, drawn from the Bank of Virginia and its branches at Petersburgh and this place, in exchange for notes sent on by the Bank of Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, November 4.

The forged Certificates—It may be remembered that we not long since, mentioned that two certificates of six per cent stock, one for 30,000, and the other for 15,000 dollars, on being presented at the treasury, were discovered to have been forged: that the register of the treasury recollected that some years since he had missed some blank ceatificates, and that a certain clerk who had been discharged from the office, and who had gone abroad was suspected. This suspected man arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, and as the officers of government had long been upon the look out, and had discovered he was to land here, they were prepared for him; accordingly, marshal Curtenius took the *posse* with him last evening, boarded the ship and arrested his prisoner. But alas, this man had figured away in such a style in Liverpool, as to induce a beautiful and accomplished girl to marry him, and accompany him in his voyage. To describe her distress and amazement, or his shame and guilty appearance, is beyond the power of the pen. He is lodged in jail.

NORFOLK, *November* 11.

Horrid Murder.—It is with real sorrow that we announce the premature death of Jordon Marchant, Esq. a respectable inhabitant of this borough, and a magistrate of Norfolk county.

The circumstance attending this horrid catastrophe, is truly distressing. Mr. Marchant had been at the races on Wednesday last, where he staid until the afternoon was far advanced. On his way home he stopped at the house of a relation, on the other side of the draw-bridge; from hence between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, he departed in the fond hope of being with his family in a few minutes after—Vain hope! The morning came, and yet no tidings. Messengers were dispatched in every direction, but could gain no intelligence; no one had seen, no one had heard any thing of the deceased, since the proceeding evening. It was accertained from the keeper of the bridge that Mr. M. had not passed over, on examination the stains of blood were discovered upon the bridge, near the other side; a snuff-box that was known to belong to the deceased was about the same time picked up in the river.—There needed no other confirmation of suspicion that Mr. M. had been murdered and thrown into the river. Proper steps were taken to find the body: but it was not recovered until yesterday morning—Upon examination several marks of lence were found upon it.—It is the current opinion that some one or more of the vast number of unprincipled ruffians (stiled GAMBLERS) who attend our races were perpetrators of this horrid act.—Mr. Marchant was universally esteemed.

PHILADELPHIA. *November*, 19.

It is reported, and we hope correctly, that the prospect of an accommodation between the U. States and Great Britain is much brightened of late. Its even rumoured that on the disclosure of mr. Foster's powers to enter on a negociation which would adjust all differences, it has been decided in our cabinet to send mr. Q Adams as minister plenipotentiary from the U. States, to the court of London. mr. Erving, it is said will succeed Mr. Adams at Petersburgh.

By the schooner Maria Louisa, arrived at New-York from La Teste (Bordeaux) we learn, that the Emperor had gone to Holland—that Mr. Barlow, *our minister*, had gone in *pursuit of him*—that the Constitution frigate was at Cherbourg—that there was an expectation of a war between France and Russia—that troops were still marching into Spain—that no seizures of American vessels had lately taken place; but several American vessels had lately been released.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 12.

On board the Oronoke, which arrived at this port last evening, came passengers Mr. William Gracie, who is bearer of dispatches to our government from France and England, Messrs. Renwick and Bradish. These gentlemen left Liverpool on the 1st of October. By them we learn that the Constitution frigate was daily expected at Deal from the Texel. A messenger charged with dispatches from Mr Smith and Mr. Barlow had left London to embark in her, and to be landed at Cherbourg. The frigate would return to England. General W. Lyman, late consul at London, died at Cheltenham on the 22d of September, and R. G. Brearly is appointed by the American Charge d'Affairs as his successor. On the 10th Sept no favorable change relative to the restitution of American property sequestered in the ports of the French empire under the Berlin and Milan decrees, save in the schooner Playmate, of New-York, which vessel and cargo was restored—captured 4 months prior to the 2d of Nov. 1810.

No American vessels were admitted into the ports of France without imperial licences.

There was no expectation in England of a speedy revocation of the Orders in Council.

SALT FOR WHISKEY.

I WILL give Salt now for Whiskey to be delivered in the spring. The exchange will be made on liberal terms.—Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1111

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, November 25, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Board of the Commissioners of Allegheny County will meet at their Office in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the second Mondays of each month during the ensuing year, and continue therein each week respectively, (the months of March and July only excepted) at which times and place, all persons having business to transact at said Office, will please to attend.

M. FISHER, Clk.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story FRAME HOUSE, situated on Water Street, between Market and Wood Streets, it is at present occupied as a Store. For further particulars apply to the subscriber next door to the premises.

T. CANNON,

Who wants one or two Apprentices to the Windsor Chair Making. Boys from the country will be preferred.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 13th day of January next, the following real estate, to wit:

One messuage or tract of land whereon Nicholas Bausman resided at the time of his death, situate in St. Clair township, about 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, on the road to Redstone, containing about 300 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large and commodious dwelling house, still house, barn, etc.

One other tract of land near the above, called Work's place, about 3 miles and an half from Pttsburgh, containing 156 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land, in Versailles township, on Turtle creek and the great road to Greensburgh, anjoining lands of Adam Jacobs, now John M'Masters, and others, containing about 127 acres with with the appurtenances.

One other tract of land in Plumbtownship, on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining land of Ephraim Steel and others, containing 120 acres, or thereabouts, with the appurtenances.

Two lots of ground in M'Keesport, being Nos. 18 and 213, with the appurtenances

And also two lots of ground in Perry's town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, being Nos. 16 and 71, with the appurtenances—The property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, subject to the dower or thirds of Dorothy Trough, late the wife of said Nicholas Bausman, and to be sold by me.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

LANDS

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

THE following described Tracts of Land situate in Deer and Indiana townships, Allegheny county, will be sold at

PUBLIC SALE,

to the highest bidder, at the house of *Samuel Peebles*, in Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 23d of December next, at 12 o'clock, viz:—

No. 1, 203 acres—On the waters of Deer creek, bounded on the south by land of Robert Thompson, (on which is a grist and saw mill) east by J. M'Callister, north by —— Hultz, and depreciation surveys on the west, about 14 miles north of Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

No. 2, 201 acres—on which William Thompson now lives, adjoining the above named Robert Thompson on the west, the Rev. Mr. M'Connell and Robert Porter on the east. There is a barn, dwelling house, small orchard and eighty acres of cleared land on this tract, and a large quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 3, 200 acres—adjoining No. 2, on the south, M'Callister on the west, Geo. Lesley on the north, and James Jack on the east.

No. 4, 270 acres—on which Stephen Kennedy resides; adjoining George Lesley on the east, and —— Caldwell on the west, has twenty acres cleared, and a dwelling house, etc.

No. 5, 354 acres—adjoining land on which John Glascow lived on the south, Nehemiah Bell on the west, and John Duff on the north.

No. 6, 265 acres—on which John Glascow lately lived, adjoining land of William Gibson on the south, William Haslet on the east, and No. 5, on the north, there is a house, stable and about twenty acres of land cleared on the premises.

No. 7, 243 acres—adjoining Nehemiah Bell on the south, depreciatiou land on the west, and John Duff on the north

No. 8, 200 acres—through which the road from Logan's Ferry on the Allegheny river to Butler passes, adjoining Robert Miller and James Leslie on the south William Gibson on the west. William Lesley on the north, and Thomas Love on the east.

No. 9. 150 acres—adjoining Thomas Love on the south and west.

No. 10. 242 acres—north of William Haslet, and adjoining John Jones on the north and east, including a house and about fifteen acres cleared.

No 11. 294 acres—adjoining the above and land of D. Ferguson, with a few acres of made meadow

No. 12, 280 acres—adjoining the above, and land of John Carnaghan on the south.

No 13, 243 acres—on Bull creek, about 5 miles from the Allegheny river, part of the land settled by Elias Thomas, bounded west by land of Thomas M'Connell, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 14, 190 acres—bounded on the west by the last described tract, north by land of Felix Negley, and south by depreciation surveys.

No. 15, 335 acres—adjoining No. 14, and bounded east by land of Benjamin Coe about 3 miles from the Allegheny river.

Possession of the unimproved tracts may be had immediately after sale, and of those in occupation of tenants on the first day of April next.

The above described tracts are all patented, and clear of incumbrance and dispute.

One-third of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the residue in two annual instalments. Deeds will be made to purchasers on receipt of the first payment, and approved security for the residue.

For further information apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Pitt township, Allegheny county, or to *Thomas Collins*, in Pittsburgh. November 27, 1811

FOR SALE,

1 Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

EARLY in June last came to the place of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, a yellow and white COW, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, has a star in her forehead, and marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and two in the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold for her keeping.

E. M'EUEN.

November 27, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

November 20, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts or claims against the estate of Andrew Pearce, deceased, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 16th of December next, as the subscribers will meet on that day at the house of the late deceased to make a settlement of the estate.

LEWIS PEARCE } *Adminrs.*
PHILIP SMITH, }

November 20. 1811.

AN APPRENICTE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 yeras of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Has just opened a general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, INDIA AND AMERICAN GOODS,

A handsome variety of Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware
Gold and Silver Epaulets, and other articles in the Military line
Carpeting and Paper Hanging
New Music and Musical Instruments of various kinds.
Cotton and Wool Cards,
A quantity of P. Rico and Laguira Coffee
Muscovada, Havanna and India Sugars
Spanish, Bengal and Batavia Indigo.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas.
FF & FFF Brandywine Powder, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1811.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections need apply

November 27, 1811. tf.

FOR SALE.

The following

Lots and Tracts of Land,

Situate in and about Pittsburgh, belonging to the heirs of Col William Butler

209 3-4 acres of land, lying on the Monongahela river, 5 miles above Pittsburgh, on which is a valuable ferry and two tenements, with 80 or 90 acres cleared. The land is of the first quality.

300 acres in Brush creek manor, in Westmoreland county, 8 miles from Greensburgh, on which are two tolerable improvements. This land is also allowed to be of the first rate.

500 acres, Pennsylvania military donation, situate in the 5th district, No 89, and contiguous to the county town of Mercer county.

500 acres ditto, in the 2d district, No. 166, and but a few miles from the town of Butler, in Butler county.

500 acres of United States military land, lying on the waters of Owl and Whitewoman's creeks, state of Ohio.

3 Out Lots of 6 acres each, on the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately opposite Pittsburgh, highly cultivated

2 Town Lots, in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. No 55 and 56. Also a commodious two story dwelling House, &c. on part of lot No 130, and an entire lot, No. 131, adjoining, on Penn and Liberty streets, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money

Apply to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

WM. BUTLER,
E. DENNY.

October 17, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Franklin Head Bookstore.

Have on hand the following valuable BOOKS:

M'CALLA'S Sermons, 2 vols
Warburton's principles of natural and revealed Religion, 2 vols.
Horne's commentary on the book of Psalms, 2 vols.
Memoirs of Dr. Watts and Dr. Doddridge
Wallin's Lectures on primitive Christianity
A theoretic explanation of the science of Sanctity, by Thomas Fessenden.
Mason on Self-knowledge
Smith's Sacred Mirror; or a compendious view of Scripture History
A clue to Religious Truth, by the Rev. Wm. Derke
Scott's vindication of the divine inspiration of the Scriptures
The posthumous pieces of the Rev. John William de la Flechere
Wesley's Sermons
The power of Grace illustrated, by Wm. Cooper
Rees's Medical Guide
Medical Repository. 11 vols.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.
Cullen's Materia Medica
Barton's Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal
A short history of the British Empire, from May 1792 to the close of the year 1793
History of the destruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty, by J. Mallet Dupan
Essay on Irish Bulls, by Richard Edgeworth and Maria Edgeworth
Memoirs of Gen. Wilkinson, in 2 vols, in which Burr's conspiracy is exposed
The Dyer's Assistant, in the art of dying wool and woolen goods
Adam's Roman Antiquities
Kennet's do. do.
Potter's Antiquities of Greece. 2 vols.
The Parents Friend, or extracts from the principle on education, from the time of Montaigne to the present day, methodized and arranged, with observations and notes, by the editor, 2 vols.
The Friend of Youth, from the French, of M. Berquin, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.
Poems
Seneca's Morals
The World, a periodical work, 4 vols.
Lyrical Ballads
Select Poems
Peasant's Tale, or Rural Poem.
Saul, a poem by Southey
Joan of Acre
Shenstone's Essays
Prince de Ligne
Rural Philosophy
Clarkson on Slavery
portraiture of Quakerism, 3 vo

A Housekeeper wanted.

A sober, decent, clean Woman, with a good character, will find a good place, by applying at the Office of this Gazette.

November 20, 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1811.

ORIGINAL *FAMILY MEDICINES,*

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent an extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 5t

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek: there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 29, 1811. tf

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE's SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by HLEE. have been in the highest estimation thro'out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store.

They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B Two or three smart active lads, wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Minature, Locket, Breast-Pin, Bracelet, and Ring } Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Chrystals and Chamber Clock Glasses, of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, &c. on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine-glasses, &c. or any other inscription that may be wanted.

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction.—All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house-keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

October 17, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J GRAHAM has opened his *SELECT SCHOOL*, in a spacious room immediately over the store of Mr. *Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and Classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms to *J. GRAHAM*, at his school room, in school hours, or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Mr. G's evening class will open on the 8th of November.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the 10th of October last, a dark brindled COW, has a white back and belly, and short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

November 16, 1811

BEST green Havanna sugars in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Bookstore of PATTERSON & HOPKINS,

(Price 75 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the

REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's— Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
8	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	675	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	300	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blodell' mill.
	119	300	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 253, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.